

peared to be only a small variety of *O. gazella*, the smaller size depending on some peculiarity in the climate or locality, as is the case with the *Strepsiceros kudu* found in Abyssinia by Capt. Harris, which is only half the size of that inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope. The *O. leucoryx*, on the other hand, which is confined to Senaar and Senegal, is without any indication of the lateral streak.

The animal now under consideration is intermediate between these species; it has the straight horn of *A. gazella* and the plain colour of *A. leucoryx*, but its dark legs and peculiar white feet at once separate it from either.

The animal was presented to the Society by Capt. John Shepherd of the India House; it was regarded in the Gardens as a half-grown *Oryx gazella*, and is said to have been brought from Bombay. A pair was shipped from the latter port, but the female died at sea. The male is now in the Collection of the British Museum.

#### ORYX BEATRIX. The Beatrice. (Pl. LV.)

The horns slender, straight, or only very slightly curved near the tip, annulated nearly to the tip. White; a spot on the middle of the face, a smaller spot between the base of the horns, a large patch on each cheek, extended above up to the eyes, and united together beneath under the throat; the knees and front of the fore- and hind-legs, and a large spot on the chest, dark blackish brown; the legs to the posterior grey-brown; end of the tail black.

*Hab.* Bombay, but probably brought from the shores of the Red Sea. Brit. Mus.

This specimen is not half the size of the Gemsboe from the Cape, and is immediately known from it by the distribution of its colours.

In form and size it resembles the true *Oryx (O. leucoryx)*, but it differs in the straightness of the horn, the size and form of the cheek-spot, and especially in the dark colour of the legs, and the well-marked white ring around the fetlock joint just above the hoof.

The hair is whorled on the middle of the haunches like the rest of the genus, and the hairs of the back in front of the withers are directed forwards.

#### 5. DESCRIPTION OF NEW GENERA OF GORGONIADÆ. By DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P. Z. & ENT. SOC. ETC.

##### (Radiata, Pl. VIII.)

##### 1. SARCOGORGIA.

The coral rather irregularly furcately branched on a single plane. The axis black, cylindrical, thick at the base, with slender flexible branchlets. The bark fleshy; in the dry state, thin, like a continuous skin, smooth, without spicula, with rather close more or less raised cells, strengthened with a quantity of sand-like granular spicula.

This genus is at once distinguished from all the other *Gorgonia* that I have seen, by its thin, smooth, skin-like bark studded with sandy more or less raised wart-like cells, which on the thick stem are numerous all round the surface, scarcely raised, while on the thinner branchlets they are further apart, and form prominent wart-like cells.

The axis is olive-brown, formed of concentric laminae, which often show a space between them at the fractures. When the bark is soaked in potash it is rather thick and flesh-like, and the cells are surrounded with a single series of rather regularly disposed, nearly equal-sized, angular, sand-like, transparent particles, forming a sheath to the polype.

The tentacle of the polypes, when examined in this state, are thick, conical, and simple, without any indication of the pinnate tubercles which are to be seen in the living *Gorgonia*, according to the observations of most naturalists.

I only know of a single species of the genus, which was purchased of a dealer in natural history at Liverpool, without any habitat.

#### SARCOGORGIA PHIDIPPUS. (Pl. VIII.)

#### 2. SUBERGORGIA.

Coral furcately branched, rather compressed, with a continued sunken groove up the middle of each side. Cell rather prominent, convex, in two or three rather irregular series up each edge. Axis pale brown, wart-like, formed of rather loosely concentric fibrous laminae, containing a large quantity of calcareous matter, and effervescing with muriatic acid. The bark when dry is rather thin, smooth, hard and granular within.

#### SUBERGORGIA SUBEROSA.

*Subergorgia suberosa*, Esper. t. 49.

This genus, and the genera *Junceella*, *Ctenocella*, and *Gorgonella* of Valenciennes, should be arranged with *Corallium* under the family *Coralliidae*, characterized by having a calcareous axis.

#### 6. DESCRIPTION OF A RABBIT SAID TO BE FOUND ON THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS. BY A. D. BARTLETT.

#### (Mammalia, Pl. LVI.)

This animal is smaller than the domestic Rabbit, being shorter and more compact; its body is pure white, the nose, ears, legs and tail are of a dark brownish-black, the eyes dark red.

The fur is much shorter and more nearly equal in length than in the common Rabbit. The young are perfectly white all over until they are five or six weeks old, at which time the nose and tail begin